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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, September 13, 1794. Number 420

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

Foreign Intelligence.

OSTEND, June 25.

ON Monday last, the French attacked the allies at Peteghem and Deynse—It appears that the duke of York's army had marched to Peteghem, for the purpose of co-operating with General Clairfayt at Deynse—After a very severe and well fought action, the allies retreated on all sides, and the French made themselves masters of Peteghem and Deynse at the point of the bayonet. The allies retreated to Ghent, whither they were pursued by the French. Unable to resist the victorious army, that city was forced to throw open its gates to them, and Ghent is now in possession of the French. The magazines which fell into their hands are immense.

Since the capture Ghent, our communication with Antwerp, Mechlin, and all the upper part of Flanders have been cut off. It is generally supposed at Ostend, that the French will make an attack either on that town, or on Bruges, until they have made a general attack on the allies at Tournay.

The English troops who were posted at Ghistel fell back to Ostend on Monday, and have since filed off along the canal of Bruges, where, we believe they are encamped behind the town.

The sluices have been opened here, and it seems as if there was an intention of defending Ostend, which certainly is not a place of [illegible] resistance.

Letters received from Bruges this day mention that the magistrates, and the trading companies assembled yesterday to deliberate upon the measures which in the present exigency, it would be necessary to adopt.—It was determined not to receive any orders, or any troops. Directions were immediately issued to the troops to evacuate the town, which they did.

June 26.—I wrote to you yesterday by the mail.—A private conveyance affords me an opportunity of informing you, that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a column of the French to the number of 10,000 men, entered Bruges, and were by the people with acclamations of 'Vive la Republique.'

The capture of Bruges has inspired into our minds a considerable degree of alarm for the safety of Ostend, to which we hear that the French are at this time marching.

In consequence of this information, all the bridges along the Chanlee have been broken down.

All the magistrates, merchants, and principal inhabitants have left the town. There are now several persons embarking for Holland and England. When you will hear from me again I cannot tell.

WHITEHALL, July 1.

Renaix, June 28, 1794.

SIR,

Having received intelligence on Tuesday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon Gen. Clairfayt's position, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenard, I found it absolutely necessary for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with great facility support that place and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a passage.

The enemy obliged Gen. Clairfayt, to abandon his position at Deynse, and fall back upon Ghent on Wednesday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulsed.

This retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impossible for General Walmoden to [illegible] der his command at Bruges. He therefore found it necessary to abandon that place on Thursday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The consequences of these last movements, though necessary, are exceedingly unpleasant, as all immediate communication with Ostend is cut off.

Yesterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenard, which they canonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxburg—but were driven out again in the night, and have now returned to a small distance.

Yesterday evening I received the disagreeable intelligence of the prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Gosselies and Fleurus, as well as of the surrender of Charleroi.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Report of the action of the 28th June, 1794, near Fleurus.

Although there was great reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy; yet, as no certain intelligence could possibly be [illegible] determined upon for its relief, became necessary, to prevent the fate of so important a place as Charleroi being left to chance.

In consequence, the army marched on the 25th, in five columns, and early in the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched position between Lambusart, Elpines and Gosselies.

The attack, which was executed with great resolution, was every where successful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by strong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived on the principal heights on this side the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts in which they have brought an immense number of cannon. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's position with fixed bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th having enabled the enemy to reinforce themselves with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their forces against our left wing; this advantage, added to those of their situation, and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse our attack. The troops nevertheless, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the same resolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of prisoners, and by several other circumstances, determined, our general officers not to expose their brave troops any farther. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to rest, and then began their retreat, which was effected, with the greatest order, as far as Marbais where the army passes this night, and will march to Nivelles to morrow, to cover the country as far as possible, and to protect Namur.

Our loss is not very considerable, &c. may perhaps amount to 1,500 men. No cannon have been lost, but a howitzer and one colour have been taken from the enemy.

July 1. By a letter from lieutenant general the Earl of Moira, dated the 29th of last month, it appears that his Lordship and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, four miles from Bruges, on the great causeway to Ghent. It also appears, by a letter from colone Vyse, dated at Ostend on the same day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th regiments, and the rest of the troops, artillery and stores intended to evacuate that place.

The garrisons of Valenciennes, Conde and Quesnoy are, it is said, to be withdrawn, and these places given up to the enemy.

The late naval engagement was truly a severe one, but that the British Howe had not such amazing advantage as the *Bulls* would *puff*, is evident from French and English statements—there was hardly a sound mast left in the whole British fleet! the killed were more numerous—and the whole tale *royal* that is, SHOCKING to HUMANITY.

The National Convention have decreed, agreeably to the request of several departments, that each of the 83 Departments build, a NEW FIRST RATE SHIP OF WAR!

July 3. After the levee yesterday, Mr. Jay, the new commissioner from America, had an audience of the king, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by lord Grenville, secretary of state for the foreign department—and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, knight, master of ceremonies in waiting.

Mr. Jay, at his interview with the minister on Friday, declared himself commissioned by Congress with the most solemn assurances of amity toward this country; and that nothing but the most absolute necessity shall ever suspend that commercial intercourse, which it is the interest of each nation to cultivate.—He requires indemnity for the injury the Americans have sustained by the capture and detention of their vessels; and some other objects which it is the intention of our cabinet to grant.

Burlington House.

In consequence of the late disagreeable intelligence from the continent, his majesty's ministers have condescended to consult, and ask the advice, as to the further prosecution of the war, of those whose opinions they formerly rejected with derision.

On Tuesday there was a large meeting at the duke of Portland's house, composed of the confidential friends of the minister, and the principal seceders from the opposition—At this meeting, we understand, the subject of war was discussed, when many of the most distinguished alarmists gave their voice for PEACE.

The result of the meeting was, we believe, through the interference of Mr. Jay, the American envoy—to see how far the convention are disposed to make peace with the *present* ministry. Should they decline to treat with the leading men in the cabinet, the next subject for consideration will be, what arrangements shall take place to ensure tranquility to the country?

The persons to whom the nation look up to are

Mr. Fox,
Mr. Sheridan,
The Duke of Grafton, and
The Marquis of Landsdowne.

With the three former the Portland have no objection to act; but ministers prefer a coalition with the marquis, whose friends are less numerous, and from whose connections administration have no apprehension, as they are not sufficiently strong to prevent Mr. Pitt and his satellites coming again into power—should they conceive it necessary to resign, for the desirable end of procuring *Peace to the kingdom.*

July 5. The marquis Cornwallis is on his return to England, and our readers will hear with surprise the cause of his so speedily retracing his steps. The king of Prussia has officially signified to the noble marquis that in consequence of the unforeseen burst of Jacobine principles in Poland, and that they infamously refuse to submit to the happy servitude so graciously, kindly, and honorably provided for them by the allies of Great Britain, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his treaty with the British court. He acknowledges having received from Britain 600,000 pounds sterling in advance, and this sum (as it is inconvenient for him to repay at this time) he will *carry to account*—but he would be happy to see the noble marquis at Berlin, to explain to him how perfectly he enters, in sentiment, into the views of his cousin with regard to France, and how earnest he is to preserve [illegible] subsists between the two countries. Lord Cornwallis did not accept of the royal invitation, but returns forthwith and his dispatch has just been in time to prevent a third instalment of 300000 pounds, from failing to Hamburg.

It is said that some alarmingly symptoms of disaffection have discovered themselves in the Spanish capital, set on foot by one of the learned orders. Several arrests have taken place in consequence, one of the objects of which is a grandee of very considerable provincial influence.

We are also told of a tumultuous disposition having discovered itself at Rome, which it is found very difficult to keep within due bounds. Here also, as at Madrid, (what will be deemed surprising to some) the clergy are among the first movers to sedition, the progress of which will infallibly be destructive to their profession.

The duke of Portland was yesterday at court, and after a levee and an audience of his majesty for near two hours in his closet. The rumour was that he attended in consequence of the new arrangement that has been formed, to receive the seals of office, as secretary of state in the room of Mr. Dundas.

It is now confidently said, that for more than six weeks past, the Austrians, convinced of what must be the issue of the campaign, have been transporting their magazines and military stores from the Netherlands back to Germany.

The greatest consternation we are informed prevails throughout Holland—The army of the allies, if we take into the account the shameful absence of the Prussian troops, does not consist of more than 60,000 effective, while that of France is three times the number, and is recruited with disciplined soldiers after every action. In the course of this month, the enemy are likely to possess themselves of all maritime Flanders; and if the Dutch do not procure a peace, we see no-

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Since the capture Ghent, our communication with Antwerp, Mechlin, and all the upper part of Flanders have been cut off. It is generally ſuppoſed at Oſtend, that the French will make an attack either on that town, or on Bruges, until they have made a general attack on the allies at Tournay.

The Engliſh troops who were poſted at Ghiſtel fell back to Oſtend on Monday, and have ſince filed off along the canal of Bruges, where, we believe they are encamped behind the town.

The ſluices have been opened here, and it ſeems as if there was an intention of defending Oſtend, which certainly is not [illegible] reſiſtance.

Letters received from Bruges this day mention that the magiſtrates, and the trading companies aſſembled yeſterday to deliberate upon the meaſures which in the preſent emergency, it would be neceſſary to adopt.—It was determined not to receive any orders, or any troops. Directions were immediately iſſued to the troops to evacuate the town, which they did.

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The capture of Bruges has inſpired into our minds a conſiderable degree of alarm for the ſafety of Oſtend, to which we hear that the French are at this time marching.

In conſequence of this information, all the bridges along the Chauſee have been broken down.

All the magiſtrates, merchants, and principal inhabitants have left the town. There are now ſeveral perſons embarking for Holland and England. When you will hear from me again I cannot tell.

WHITEHALL, July 1.

Renaix, June 28, 1794.

SIR,

Having received intelligence on Tueſday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon Gen. Clairfayt's poſition, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenard, I found it abſolutely neceſſary for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with great facility ſupport that place and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a paſſage.

The enemy obliged Gen. Clairfayt, to abandon his poſition at Deynſe, and fall back upon Ghent on Wedneſday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulſed.

This retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impoſſible for General Walmoden to ſ[illegible] under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it neceſſary to abandon that place on Thurſday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The conſequences of theſe laſt movements, though neceſſary, are exceedingly unpleaſant, as all immediate communication with Oſtend is cut off.

Yeſterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenard, which they canonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxburg—but were driven out again in the night, and have now returned to a ſmall diſtance.

Yeſterday evening I received the diſagreeable intelligence of the prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Goſſelies and Fleurus, as well as of the ſurrender of Charleroi.

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Report of the action of the 28th June, 1794, near Fleurus.

Although there was great reaſon to ſuſpect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy; yet, as no certain intelligence could poſſibly be [illegible] determined upon for its relief, became neceſſary, to prevent the fate of ſo important a place as Charleroi being left to chance.

In conſequence, the army marched on the 25th, in five columns, and early in the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched poſition between Lambuſart, Elpines and Goſſelies.

The attack, which was executed with great reſolution, was every where ſucceſsful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by ſtrong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived on the principal heights on this ſide the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extenſive line of redoubts in which they have brought an immenſe number of cannon. Notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's poſition with fixed bayonets. But the ſurrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th having enabled the enemy to reinforce themſelves with the beſieging army, and thus to bring the greateſt part of their forces againſt our left wing; this advantage, added to thoſe of their ſituation, and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulſe our attack. The troops nevertheleſs, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the ſame reſolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of priſoners, and by ſeveral other circumſtances, determined, our general officers not to expoſe their brave troops any farther. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to reſt, and then began their retreat, which was effected, with the greateſt order, as far as Marbais where the army paſſes this night, and will march to Nivelles to morrow, to cover the country as far as poſſible, and to protect Namur.

Our loſs is not very conſiderable, &. may perhaps amount to 1,500 men. No cannon have been left, but a howitzer and one colour have been taken from the enemy.

July 1. By a letter from lieutenant general the Earl of Moira, dated the 29th of laſt month, it appears that his Lordſhip and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, four miles from Bruges, on the great cauſeway to Ghent. It alſo appears, by a letter from colonel Vyſe, dated at Oſtend on the ſame day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th regiments, and the reſt of the troops, artillery and ſtores intended to evacuate that place.

The garriſons of Valenciennes, Conde and Quesnoy are, it is ſaid, to be withdrawn, and theſe places given up to the enemy.

The late naval engagement was truly a ſevere one, ſo that the Britiſh Howe had not ſuch amazing advantage as the *Bulls* would *puff*, is evident from French and Engliſh ſtatements—there was hardly a ſound maſt left in the whole Britiſh fleet! the killed were more numerous—and the whole tale *royal* that is, SHOCKING to HUMANITY.

The National Convention have decreed, agreeably to the requeſt of ſeveral departments, that each of the 83 Departments build, a NEW FIRST RATE SHIP OF WAR!

July 3. After the levee yeſterday, Mr. Jay, the new commiſſioner from America, had an audience of the king, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by lord Grenville, ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department—and conducted by Sir Clement Cottereil Dormer, knight, maſter of ceremonies in waiting.

Mr. Jay, at his interview with the miniſter on Friday, declared himſelf commiſſioned by Congreſs with the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of amity toward this country; and that nothing but the moſt abſolute neceſſity ſhall ever ſuſpend that commercial intercourſe, which it is the intereſt of each nation to cultivate.—He requires indemnity for the injury the Americans have ſuſtained by the capture and detention of their veſſels; and ſome other objects which it is the intention of our cabinet to grant.

Burlington Houſe.

In conſequence of the late diſagreeable intelligence from the continent, his majeſty's miniſters have condeſcended to conſult, and aſk the advice, as to the further proſecution of the war, of thoſe whoſe opinions they formerly rejected with deriſion.

On Tueſday there was a large meeting at the duke of Portland's houſe, compoſed of the confidential friends of the miniſter, and the principal ſeceders from the oppoſition—At this meeting, we underſtand, the ſubject of war was diſcuſſed, when many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed alarmiſts gave their voice for PEACE.

The reſult of the meeting was, we believe, through the interference of Mr. Jay, the American envoy—to ſee how far the convention are diſpoſed to make peace with the *preſent* miniſtry. Should they decline to treat with the leading men in the cabinet, the next ſubject for conſideration will be, what arrangements ſhall take place to enſure tranquility to the country?

The perſons to whom the nation look up to are

Mr. Fox,
Mr. Sheridan,
The Duke of Grafton, and
The Marquis of Landſdowne.

With the three former the Portland have no objection to act; but miniſters prefer a coalition with the marquis, whoſe friends are leſs numerous, and from whoſe connections adminiſtration have no apprehenſion, as they are not ſufficiently ſtrong to prevent Mr. Pitt and his ſatelites coming again into power—ſhould they conceive it neceſſary to reſign, for the deſirable end of procuring *Peace to the kingdom.*

July 5. The marquis Cornwallis is on his return to England, and our readers will hear with ſurpriſe the cauſe of his ſo ſpeedily retracing his ſteps. The king of Pruſſia has officially ſignified to the noble marquis that in conſequence of the unforeſeen burſt of Jacobine principles in Poland, and that they infamouſly refuſe to ſubmit to the happy ſervitude ſo graciouſly, kindly, and honorably provided for them by the allies of Great Britain, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his treaty with the Britiſh court. He acknowledges having received from Britain 600,000 pounds ſterling in advance, and this ſum (as it is inconvenient for him to repay at this time) he will *carry to account*—but he would be happy to ſee the noble marquis at Berlin, to explain to him how perfectly he enters, in ſentiment, into the views of his couſin with regard to France, and how earneſt he is to preſerve [illegible] ſubſiſts between the two countries. Lord Cornwallis did not accept of the royal invitation, but returns forthwith and his diſpatch has juſt been in time to prevent a third inſtalment of 300000 pounds, from failing to Hamburg.

It is ſaid that ſome alarming ſymptoms of diſaffection have diſcovered themſelves in the Spaniſh capital, ſet on foot by one of the learned orders. Several arreſts have taken place in conſequence, one of the objects of which is a grandee of very conſiderable provincial influence.

We are alſo told of a tumultuous diſpoſition having diſcovered itſelf at Rome, which it is found very difficult to keep within due bounds. Here alſo, as at Madrid, (what will be deemed ſurpriſing to ſome) the clergy are among the firſt movers to ſedition, the progreſs of which will infallibly be deſtructive to their profeſſion.

The duke of Portland was yeſterday at court, and after a levee and an audience of his majeſty for near two hours in his cloſet. The rumour was that he attended in conſequence of the new arrangement that has been formed, to receive the ſeals of office, as ſecretary of ſtate in the room of Mr. Dundas.

It is now confidently ſaid, that for more than ſix weeks paſt, the Auſtrians, convinced of what muſt be the iſſue of the campaign, have been tranſporting their magazines and military ſtores from the Netherlands back to Germany.

The greateſt conſternation we are informed prevails throughout Holland—The army of the allies, if we take into the account the ſhameful abſence of the Pruſſian troops, does not conſiſt of more than 60,000 effe[illegible] while that of France is three [illegible] number, and is recruited [illegible] plined ſoldiers after every act[illegible] the courſe of this month, the enemy are likely to poſſeſs themſelves of all maritime Flanders; and if the Dutch do not procure a peace, we ſee no-

thing that can prevent them from becoming the masters of Amsterdam.

LIEGE, June 25.

Letters which deserve credit, mention that the French National Convention have demanded 25,000 men, from the army of the north, in order to march into the interior parts of France. This account seems to be some confirmation of the reports that the royalists had gained some advantages in La Vendee.

WARSAW, June 21.

Kosciusko notwithstanding his defeat speaks in a very high tone. In a circular letter which the supreme council have issued on the 12th, by his orders, it is said that the Poles will proceed now no longer on the defensive, but mean to act offensively, and Kosciusko promises therein liberty to all the Prussian and Russian prisoners, provided the insurgents can penetrate into these provinces, and provided likewise that these foreign provinces are fond of Palonion liberty. The insurgents cannot maintain their ground against the Russians, though they fight with great obstinacy and rage. General Zajonzeck gave an instance thereof on the 8th, near Chelm.

TREVES, June 25.

On the Vistula, June 26.

The Polish Lieut. Gen. Jasinski, has issued a proclamation to the people of Lithuania which contains the following sentiment.

"Citizens,

"The earth on which we live cannot be taken from us by the enemy. They may burn your thatched dwellings and rob you of your goods; but soon will the booty you get from the enemy enable you to build more comfortable houses, and you may live more happily when the land is freed by your value. Then, citizens, let us attack the enemy in their own country and treat them as they have treated us; showing however mercy to those who have not injured you, revenging your wrongs on those who have sought your ruin by the most unwarrantable excesses. Let us be confident in our strength; but that strength must be exerted and our country calls upon us for a desperate effort.

The Russian Gen. Derfelt has taken Lublin, Kosciusko has called in all his small corps to the main body, to render his plan of defence more certain.

BERLIN, June 21.

A royal chasseur arrived yesterday preceded by six postillions, with the account of the conquest of the town and fortress of Cracow.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, August 25.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of the City of New York, on Wednesday the 20th day of August, 1794, and in the nineteenth year of our Independence, it was resolved that the following should be published as a declaration of their sentiments.

1. It is the opinion of this society, that the present situation of the United States is critical and alarming, and that it is the indispensible duty of every citizen to use his utmost exertions to preserve public liberty, the first of all blessings, and to support the constitution of the United States, which has been adopted by the choice of the people.

2. This society disapprove the conduct of their fellow citizens of the western part of Pennsylvania, in resisting with arms and violence the execution of a constitutional law, which, however odious, had been enacted by a majority of the representatives of the people, because we conceive that a recourse to arms, should only be the last resort in those melancholy times, when the memorials and remonstrances of a majority of the people have proved ineffectual, or been treated with contempt.

3. It is also the opinion of this society, that every lenient and conciliatory measure, consistent with the welfare of the United States, should be used with our western brethren, before resort is had to that most dreadful of alternatives, which can never be justified, but from principles of imperious and urgent necessity, that of spilling the blood of the citizens by the hands of each other; an alternative that must endanger the existence of all good governments, and be pleasing to king and tyrants only.

4. This society most highly approve of the prudent measure adopted by the Executive of Pennsylvania, in appointing persons to confer with our fellow citizens at Pittsburgh, hoping that by their timely intervention, all disquietudes may be removed from the minds of our western brethren, and general harmony fully and firmly re-established.

5. It is the decided opinion of this society, that the mode of collecting revenues by means of excises, is oppressive and dangerous to civil liberty, because among a number of evils, they are partial in their operation and productive of innumerable vexations, oppressions, and acts of violence in their collection, because they have generally been destructive to the internal tranquility of those communities in which they have been established; because they create dangerous and pernicious influence in government, by unnecessarily encreasing the number of its officers and subordinate dependents; because they they tend to alienate the affections of the people from the government, and to excite those alarming jealousies and dissentions which can only end in opposition and resistance on the one part, and violence and oppression on the other. And lastly, because in these United States, we have every reason to believe, they are immediately contrary to the wishes of the people whose authority in every free country only can be supreme.—And this society, while they pledge themseves to use their unremitted exertions by every constitutional means in their power, to obtain a repeal of those immoral, oppressive, and expensive laws, do most earnestly recommend to their western brethren, an immediate and unanimous return to that state of order and tranquility, which it is the duty of all good citizens to preserve.

By order of the society,

DAVID GELSTON, President.

Jacob de la Montagnie, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from Charleston, received this day.

"The French have obtained two victories over Clairfayt—Clairfayt is mortally wounded."

Captain Cross, from Bourdeaux, in 37 days, brings news that the Sans Culottes have conducted the king of Sardinia and his two sons to Paris—Courtray, Menin, Furnes, Ghent, Ypres, and Nieuport, are all taken by the French.

By captain Thomson, in 23 days from Jamaica, we are informed that the yellow fever rages in a very serious manner—that, in the two days previous to his sailing, fifty persons had died of that disorder.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Extract of a letter from Brest, June 25, to citizen D. L. Morel, at Philadelphia.

"We cast anchor at Brest the 12th of this month—by order of the police I was detained in the road till the 22d. The croud of people is so great here that I have found great difficulty in procuring lodgings. In the midst of abundance every thing is dear, occasioned by the astonishing population. Brest is full of prizes; the movements here are truly grand; our convoy is not only arrived without any other accident, than that of two vessels of the fleet which ran foul of each other; all the people were saved. But we have taken every thing we met on the sea, and conducted to Brest 15 prizes, and 4 transports from Martinique.

"The English have been deceived in their calculations; they sent to sea 40 men of war, of which 11 were 3 deckers, to take us. A French fleet of 26 sail gave them battle; the engagement was so lively on both sides, that many ships were dismasted, and three sunk, of the latter it is said one was the English admiral, without saving a single man. You should have the account circumstantially, did business permit; knowing your republican principles, it will be matter of joy to learn, that the republic proceeds with confidence from conquest to conquest."

(CIRCULAR.)

Richmond, August 20, 1794.

SIR,

YOU will readily discover from the inclosed Proclamation, how very solicitous the Executive are to save their fellow citizens and country from the horrors and disgrace which afflict and defame a sister state; and you will perceive our apprehensions that the insurgents may, by their acts and emissaries, mislead some of our countrymen, unless counter-exertions are made in time by the good and influential citizens. In this situation I not only forward to you by express the enclosed act of government, but also address you particularly; entreating you from your duty to the commonwealth, love of order, and love of country, to avail yourself of every means in your power to counteract the latent designs of your deluded neighbours, and to bring to punishment all who openly in any manner violate the peace and dignity of the commonwealth.

Disagreeable as it is to point the bayonet against the breast of a fellow citizen, it is still more so to obey a mob, and therefore but one opinion prevails among all orders of people in every part of the state from which I have as yet heard, viz. detestation of the Pennsylvania insurgents, of their principles, and actions, and determination to compel their submission to legal authority.

Orders have been issued for a large detachment of our militia to march under the command of General Morgan, at a moment's warning, and the whole body of militia are ready to follow, was the same necessary. With reliance on your due exertions, and confidence that my fellow citizens of your county will act the part which our common good and common happiness so strongly dictates.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) H. LEE.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that a banditti from the western parts of Pennsylvania, have in defiance of law and order, passed into this commonwealth, and by threats and other evil doings, compelled an officer of the United States, living in Morgan [illegible] in the county of [illegible] nongalea, to abandon his home, and seek [illegible] safety by flight!—And Whereas [illegible] reason to believe that the said ba[illegible] are a part of that deluded combination of men, described in the President's proclamation of the 7th day of this present month, who forgetful of all obligations human and divine, seem intent only on rapine and anarchy, and therefore endeavor by their emissaries, and other illegal means, to seduce the good people of this commonwealth, inhabiting the country bordering on the state of Pennsylvania, to unite with them in schemes and measures, tending to destroy the tranquility and order which so happily prevails, and thereby to convert the blessings we so eminently enjoy under our free and equal government, into the most afflicting miseries which can possibly befall the human race:

To arrest these wicked designs; to uphold the law; to preserve our fellow citizens from evil, and our country from disgrace, I have thought proper by and with advice of the council of state, to issue this my proclamation, calling on all officers civil and military, to exercise with zeal, diligence and firmness, every legal power vested in them respectively, for the purpose of detecting and bringing to trial every offender or offenders in the premises. And I do moreover specially require and enjoin, that all persons coming into this commonwealth, from that part of our sister state, at present so unhappily distracted, be particularly watched; and if they shall be found disseminating their wicked and pernicious doctrines, or in any way exciting a spirit of disobedience to government, thereby violating the peace and dignity of this commonwealth, that they be immediately apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Commonwealth, the nineteenth.

HENRY LEE.

To the Printers of the Knoxville Gazette.

Gentlemen,

The publishing the following account of a wonderful animal, lately discovered in the Cumberland mountain, may be acceptable to the curious, and oblige a constant reader, it being a fact.

IN February last, a detachment of mounted infantry, commanded by Captain John Beaird, penetrated fifteen miles into the Cumberland mountain: On Cove creek, ensign M'Donald and another man, in advance of the party as spies, they discovered a creature about three steps from them: it had only two legs, and stood almost upright, covered with scales, of a black, brown, and a light yellow colour, in spots like rings, a white tuft or crown on the top of its head, about four feet high, a head as big as a two pound stone, and large eyes of a fiery red. It stood about three minutes in a daring posture (orders being given not to fire a gun except at Indians) Mr. M'Donald advanced and struck at it with his sword, when it jumped up, at least, eight feet, and lit on the same spot of ground, sending forth a red kind of matter out of its mouth resembling blood, and then retreated into a laurel thicket, turning round often as if intended to fight. The tracks of it resembled that of a goose, but larger. The Indians report, that a creature inhabits that part of the mountain, of the above description, which, by its breath, will kill a man, if he does not instantly immerse himself in water.

thing that can prevent them from becoming the masters of Amsterdam.

LIEGE, June 25.

Letters which deserve credit, mention that the French National Convention have demanded 25,000 men, from the army of the north, in order to march into the interior parts of France. This account seems to be some confirmation of the reports that the royalists had gained some advantages in La Vendee.

WARSAW, June 21.

Kosciusko notwithstanding his defeat speaks in a very high tone. In a circular letter which the supreme council have issued on the 12th, by his orders, it is said that the Poles will proceed now no longer on the defensive, but mean to act offensively, and Kosciusko promises therein liberty to all the Prussian and Russian prisoners, provided the insurgents can penetrate into these provinces, and provided likewise that these foreign provinces are fond of Palonion liberty. The insurgents cannot maintain their ground against the Russians, though they fight with great obstinacy and rage. General Zajonzeck gave an instance thereof on the 8th, near Chelm.

TREVES, June 25.

On the Vistula, June 26.

The Polish Lieut. Gen. Jasinski, has issued a proclamation to the people of Lithuania which contains the following sentiment.

"Citizens,

"The earth on which we live cannot be taken from us by the enemy. They may burn your thatched dwellings and rob you of your goods; but soon will the booty you get from the enemy enable you to build more comfortable houses, and you may live more happily when the land is freed by your value. Then, citizens, let us attack the enemy in their own country and treat them as they have treated us; showing however mercy to those who have not injured you, revenging your wrongs on those who have sought your ruin by the most unwarrantable excesses. Let us be confident in our strength; but that strength must be exerted and our country calls upon us for a desperate effort.

The Russian Gen. Derfelt has taken Lublin, Kosciusko has called in all his small corps to the main body, to render his plan of defence more certain.

BERLIN, June 21.

A royal chasseur arrived yesterday preceded by six postillions, with the account of the conquest of the town and fortress of Cracow.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, August 25.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of the City of New York, on Wednesday the 20th day of August, 1794, and in the nineteenth year of our Independence, it was resolved that the following should be published as a declaration of their sentiments.

1. It is the opinion of this society, that the present situation of the United States is critical and alarming, and that it is the indispensible duty of every citizen to use his utmost exertions to preserve public liberty, the first of all blessings, and to support the constitution of the United States, which has been adopted by the choice of the people.

2. This society disapprove the conduct of their fellow citizens of the western part of Pennsylvania, in resisting with arms and violence the execution of a constitutional law, which, however odious, had been enacted by a majority of the representatives of the people, because we conceive that a recourse to arms, should only be the last resort in those melancholy times, when the memorials and remonstrances of a majority of the people have proved ineffectual, or been treated with contempt.

3. It is also the opinion of this society, that every lenient and conciliatory measure, consistent with the welfare of the United States, should be used with our western brethren, before resort is had to that most dreadful of alternatives, which can never be justified, but from principles of imperious and urgent necessity, that of spilling the blood of the citizens by the hands of each other; an alternative that must endanger the existence of all good governments, and be pleasing to king and tyrants only.

4. This society most highly approve of the prudent measure adopted by the Executive of Pennsylvania, in appointing persons to confer with our fellow citizens at Pittsburgh, hoping that by their timely intervention, all disquietudes may be removed from the minds of our western brethren, and general harmony fully and firmly re-established.

5. It is the decided opinion of this society, that the mode of collecting revenues by means of excises, is oppressive and dangerous to civil liberty, because among a number of evils, they are partial in their operation and productive of innumerable vexations, oppressions, and acts of violence in their collection, because they have generally been destructive to the internal tranquility of those communities in which they have been established; because they create dangerous and pernicious influence in government, by unnecessarily encreasing the number of its officers and subordinate dependents; because they they tend to alienate the affections of the people from the government, and to excite those alarming jealousies and dissentions which can only end in opposition and resistance on the one part, and violence and oppression on the other. And lastly, because in these United States, we have every reason to believe, they are immediately contrary to the wishes of the people whose authority in every free country only can be supreme.—And this society, while they pledge themselves to use their unremitted exertions by every constitutional means in their power, to obtain a repeal of those immoral, oppressive, and expensive laws, do most earnestly recommend to their western brethren, an immediate and unanimous return to that state of order and tranquility, which it is the duty of all good citizens to preserve.

By order of the society,

DAVID GELSTON, President.

Jacob de la Montagnie, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from Charleston, received this day.

"The French have obtained two victories over Clairfayt—Clairfayt is mortally wounded."

Captain Crofs, from Bourdeaux, in 37 days, brings news that the Sans Culottes have conducted the king of Sardinia and his two sons to Paris—Courtray, Menin, Furnes, Ghent, Ypres, and Nieuport, are all taken by the French.

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France is reprobated as the most cruel and barbarous people on the face of the globe! Read the account, ye worshipers of tyrants, of the massacres at Fort Dauphin on the 7th July. See a defenceless set of citizens flying in all directions, seeking shelter and mercy—See the point of the bayonet fixed against them by the very men from whom they sought relief! Would the *Cherokee Nation* be capable of such cruelty—No, but the combined powers can be *barbarous*, and yet *just*, in the eyes of aristocrats, and the minions of royalty.

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(CIRCULAR.)

Richmond, August 20, 1794.

SIR,

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I remain, &c.

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We are well assured that our government has never received any advices from Mr. Pinckney, of the British ministry having promised renumeration for the spoliations committed on our commerce, as has been said.

Pittsburgh, September 13.

Those persons of Allegheny county on whom process from the federal court was served last July, are informed, that a lawyer employed by those of Fayette county, that the process is irregular and requires no appearance, being by mistake made returnable on a day on which there was no court.

A REFLECTION.

THERE is nothing has a greater tendency to preserve the mind from contagion, than a reverential idea of the Supreme Being, and a constant recollection of his omni-presence.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the house of William Irwin, in Pittsburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horses and Geers, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

TWO Commissioners are to be elected for the County of Allegheny at the next General Election.—GEORGE ADAMS, of Pittsburgh, proposes himself a Candidate for that Office. He will be obliged for the suffrage of the Electors in his favor on the day of Election.

September 10, 1794.

WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by some ill disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amass'd large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business; to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.*

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at the next General Election, two Commissioners are to be elected in the county of Allegheny, for the ensuing year, and to prevent disputes, it is agreed upon, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas, in said county, that the highest in vote shall stand in place of John Irwin, whose time is expired, and the next highest in number shall stand in place of Alexander Craig, deceased.

JOHN IRWIN,) Com.
JOHN WILKINS,) missi-
ROB. BROTHERTON,) oners

We are of opinion, that the method suggested by the Commissioners, is a proper one.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN WILKINS, jun.
JOHN M'DOWELL.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all persons that have any surveying in Stephen Gapen's district, to attend at Mr. Coe's station, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant.*

STEPHEN GAPEN.

September 9, 1794.

THE subscriber, *ONCE MORE*, requests all those indebted to him to settle and pay off their respective accounts, notes, &c. before the 20th instant, as there need be no further indulgence expected.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1794.

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

August 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the head waters of Racoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, a star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the nigh side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, or deliver her to Henry Westbay, in Canonsburgh, or to —— Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

TO be sold by Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of October next, a certain Tract of Land called Poplar Hill, situate in Shirleytown, in the county of Huntingdon, (formerly Bedford) containing 212 acres and an half, the property of George Cluggage. Taken in execution at the suit of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to be sold by

JACOB BONNET, Sheriff.

August 27, 1794.

BY virtue of a precept of sale to me directed, under the hand and seal of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Trustee of the Loan Office, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of October next ensuing the date hereof, a certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Peters township, Washington county, beginning at a post on a line of John M. Loney's land, thence by the same south 59 degrees west 130 perches to a post, and north 8 degrees seventy perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Long east 76 perches to a post, and north 40 degrees east 52 perches to a stump, thence by Richard Crook's land north 72 degrees east 69 perches to a white thorn, thence south 17 degrees east 64 perches to a black oak, thence by widow M'Clellan's land south 10 degrees east 31 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres, 24 perches, be the same more or less. Mortgaged and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lusk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Washington, August 23, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

To John Gaston:

Sir,

You will please have this printed in the Pittsburgh paper this week, or you may abide by the consequence.

POOR Tom takes this opportunity to inform his friends throughout all the country, that he is obliged to take up his commission once more, tho' disagreeable to his inclination. I thought when I laid down my commission before that we had got the country so well united that there would have been no more need for me in that line, but my friends see more need for me now than ever—they chose a set of men whom they thought they could confide in but find themselves much mistaken, for the majority of them has proved traitors, four or five big men from below has sceared a great many, but few is killed yet, but I hope none of those are any that ever pretended to be a friend to poor Tom, so I would have all my friends keep up their spirits and stand to their integrity for their rights and liberty, and you will find poor Tom to be your friend—This is fair warning, traitors take care for my hammer is up and my ladel is hot, I cannot travel the country for nothing. From your old friend TOM THE TINKER.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to discharge their respective accounts in one month from the date hereof, as he proposes going to Europe early in the fall—He has a few *WINDSOR CHAIRS* on hand which he will sell for cash only.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1794.

By Yesterday's Mail.

GREENFIELD, August 28.

This morning will march from the military stores on Federal Hill, in Springfield, and embark on board a boat for Middletown, and from thence to New Jersey, a detachment of active, likely new recruits, completely armed, well equipped, and commanded by Captain Cornelius Lyman, of the 2d Sub-legion of the U. States.

The recruits from Middletown, Albany, West Point, and New York, will rendezvous at New Brunswick, and form a battalion of about 200 men, which Capt. Lyman will join, and march with all possible expedition to the Head Quarters of Gen. Wayne's army.

The recruiting business will be continued at Springfield by Capt. William Eaton, of the 4th United States sub-legion.

RICHMOND, August 22.

The Richmond troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Hicks, the Richmond company of Artillery, commanded by Captain Quarrier, and the Richmond company of Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Richardson, have offered themselves to the Major General, and been received by him as volunteers to perform the first tour of duty under the act of Congress, requiring a portion of the militia of the United States to hold themselves in readiness for any service on which they may be ordered. It is believed that so patriotic an example will be followed by many other companies throughout the state.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

The State Legislature met on Monday last in this city, agreeably to the Governor's proclamation, and to the honor of the members, both houses formed a quorum. The usual messages of readiness to proceed to business were interchanged and a joint committee was sent to the Governor to give him the information. The house adjourned until ten o'Clock.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the Governor addressed the Legislature in a speech to both Houses of Assembly in which he inculcated in energetic language, the importance of union and harmony at the present interesting crisis—especially in deliberating on the transactions which have occasioned their being suddenly convened—The speech is replete with those sentiments which meet the wishes of every friend to the laws, the unity and indivisibility of the Commonwealth, and of the United States.

An express arrived at the War Office on Saturday last from the Genesee country (within the state of N. York) with dispatches for the executive of the United States, which were immediately laid before the President. Several private letters, received by the same conveyance, advise, that a peremptory order had been issued by Col. Simcoe, the governor of Upper Canada, requiring an immediate removal of the inhabitants who have been for some time settled on a tract of land in that country, within the bounds of the United States, agreeably to the treaty of peace. They likewise inform that Capt. Williamson, and the other citizens of the United States, who are principally concerned in the settlement of those lands, were determined to resist the said order, and were preparing to oppose any force that may be sent to deprive them of their lawful rights and property.

We hear that the inhabitants of Morgan Town, in Virginia, have assembled in a body, and determined to defend themselves against the encroachments and depredations of the insurgents in the western parts of Pennsylvania.

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TWO Commissioners are to be elected for the County of Allegheny at the next General Election.—GEORGE ADAMS, of Pittsburgh, proposes himself a Candidate for that Office. He will be obliged for the suffrage of the Electors in his favor on the day of Election.

September 10, 1794.

WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by some ill disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amass'd large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.*

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at the next General Election, two Commissioners are to be elected in the county of Allegheny, for the ensuing year, and to prevent disputes, it is agreed upon, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas, in said county, that the highest in vote shall stand in place of John Irwin, whose time is expired, and the next highest in number shall stand in place of Alexander Craig, deceased.

JOHN IRWIN,) Com-
JOHN WILKINS,) missi-
ROB. BROTHERTON,) oners

We are of opinion, that the method suggested by the Commissioners, is a proper one.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN WILKINS, jun.
JOHN M'DOWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have any surveying in Stephen Gapen's district, to attend at Mr. Coe's station, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant.

STEPHEN GAPEN.

September 9, 1794.

THE subscriber, *ONCE MORE*, requests all those indebted to him to settle and pay off their respective accounts, notes, &c. before the 20th instant, as there need be no further indulgence expected.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1794.

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

August 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the head waters of Racoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, a star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the nigh side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, or deliver her to Henry Westbay, in Canonsburgh, or to —— Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pare black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

TO be sold by Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of October next, a certain Tract of Land called Poplar Hill, situate in Shirley town, in the county of Huntingdon, (formerly Bedford) containing 212 acres and an half, the property of George Cluggage. Taken in execution at the suit of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to be sold by

JACOB BONNET, Sheriff.

August 27, 1794.

BY virtue of a precept of sale to me directed, under the hand and seal of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Trustee of the Loan Office, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of October next ensuing the date hereof, a certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Peters township, Washington county, beginning at a post on a line of John M. Loney's land, thence by the same south 59 degrees west 130 perches to a post, and north 8 degrees seventy perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Long east 76 perches to a post, and north 40 degrees east 52 perches to a stump, thence by Richard Crook's land north 72 degrees east 09 perches to a white thorn, thence south 17 degrees east 64 perches to a black oak, thence by widow M'Clellan's land south 10 degrees east 31 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres, 24 perches, be the same more or less. Mortgaged and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lusk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Washington, August 23, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

To John Gaston:

Sir,

You will please have this printed in the Pittsburgh paper this week, or you may abide by the consequence.

POOR Tom takes this opportunity to inform his friends throughout all the country, that he is obliged to take up his commission once more, tho' disagreeable to his inclination. I thought when I laid down my commission before that we had got the country so well united that there would have been no more need for me in that line, but my friends see more need for me now than ever—they chose a set of men whom they thought they could confide in but find themselves much mistaken, for the majority of them has proved traitors, four or five big men from below has sceared a great many, but few is killed yet, but I hope none of those are any that ever pretended to be a friend to poor Tom, so I would have all my friends keep up their spirits and stand to their integrity for their rights and liberty, and you will find poor Tom to be your friend—This is fair warning, traitors take care for my hammer is up and my ladel is hot, I cannot travel the country for nothing. From your old friend TOM THE TINKER.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to discharge their respective accounts in one month from the date hereof, as he proposes going to Europe early in the fall—He has a few *WINDSOR CHAIRS* on hand which he will sell for cash only.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1794.

By Yesterday's Mail.

GREENFIELD, August 28.

This morning will march from the military stores on Federal Hill, in Springfield, and embark on board a boat for Middletown, and from thence to New Jersey, a detachment of active, likely new recruits, completely armed, well equipped, and commanded by Captain Cornelius Lyman, of the 2d Sub-legion of the U. States.

The recruits from Middletown, Albany, West Point, and New York, will rendezvous at New Brunswick, and form a battalion of about 200 men, which Capt. Lyman will join, and march with all possible expedition to the Head Quarters of Gen. Wayne's army.

The recruiting business will be continued at Springfield by Capt. William Eaton, of the 4th United States Sub-legion.

RICHMOND, August 22.

The Richmond troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Hicks, the Richmond company of Artillery, commanded by Captain Quarrier, and the Richmond company of Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Richardson, have offered themselves to the Major General, and been received by him as volunteers to perform the first tour of duty under the act of Congress, requiring a portion of the militia of the United States to hold themselves in readiness for any service on which they may be ordered. It is believed that so patriotic an example will be followed by many other companies throughout the state.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

The State Legislature met on Monday last in this city, agreeably to the Governor's proclamation, and to the honor of the members, both houses formed a quorum. The usual messages of readiness to proceed to business were interchanged and a joint committee was sent to the Governor to give him the information. The house adjourned until ten o'Clock.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the Governor addressed the Legislature in a speech to both Houses of Assembly in which he inculcated in energetic language, the importance of union and harmony at the present interesting crisis—especially in deliberating on the transactions which have occasioned their being suddenly convened—The speech is replete with those sentiments which meet the wishes of every friend to the laws, the unity and indivisibility of the Commonwealth, and of the United States.

An express arrived at the War Office on Saturday last from the Genesee country (within the state of N. York) with dispatches for the executive of the United States, which were immediately laid before the President. Several private letters, received by the same conveyance, advise, that a peremptory order had been issued by Col. Simcoe, the governor of Upper Canada, requiring an immediate removal of the inhabitants who have been for some time settled on a tract of land in that country, within the bounds of the United States, agreeably to the treaty of peace. They likewise inform that Capt. Williamson, and the other citizens of the United States, who are principally concerned in the settlement of those lands, were determined to resist the said order, and were preparing to oppose any force that may be sent to deprive them of their lawful rights and property.

We hear that the inhabitants of Morgan Town, in Virginia, have assembled in a body, and determined to defend themselves against the encroachments and depredations of the insurgents in the western parts of Pennsylvania.

150

Was found by the subscriber *on the march from Braddock's field to this place, an English Musket. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.*

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1794.

Wanted to contract for ten thousand Joint Shingles, either white pine or chesnut, for which the cash will be paid on delivery. Apply as above.

Zacharias Leard,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, that he will commence the BLUE-DYING & STAMPING Business in Greensburgh. He expects that his care and attention to business will merit the favor of the public.

August 20, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the inclosure of subscriber, living in Washington, in the night of the 9th of August, a small bay MARE, three years old last spring, no brand, a natural trotter, a black mane and tail, a small white spot on one of her hind feet. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure said thief and mare, or Two Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM M'CAMANT.

August 19, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on the 18th of last June, a sorrel Horse, with a white face, supposed 5 years old, no other marks observable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALEXANDER CARNAHAN.

Was lost on the 12th or 13th *instant, on the road between Brownsville and Morgan Town, a Three Dollar Bank Note, number and date unknown. Any person finding said note, and returning it to me shall receive one dollar reward.*

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

August 16, 1794.

Brewers and Distillers

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

August 14, 1794.

NEW STORE.

Just received and now opening in the *new House*, at Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, a neat and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.

July 2, 1794.

N. B. A New Store is opened at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the executors of Major James Innes, late of Washington county, are desired to present their vouchers to the subscribers in Washington, between this and the first of September next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Washington, 27th June, 1794.

THE members who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the Fayette county brigade of Militia, are hereby requested to meet at Union Town on the second Tuesday of September next, armed and equipped, and such as are not equipped are also requested to attend, that some measures may be taken to procure accoutrements, or otherwise they will be returned to their former stations on the next general field day. A second Lieutenant, and all other necessary officers will be elected on the above mentioned day of September.

CLEMENT BROOK, Capt.

August 13, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to call and pay off their respective balances before the 25th day of September next. All those that neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, but that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1794.

N. B. He continues to keep at his store a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land, in Fayette county, about four miles from Brownsville, containing 320 acres, about 60 of which is clear, and the remainder well watered, timbered, and of a good quality. A good title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy. For particulars apply to Richard Noble, living near the premises, or to the subscriber at Canonsburgh, Washington county.

WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

August 20, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Salem township, Westmoreland county, on the 23d day of May last, a sorrel Mare, 9 years old, a natural pacer, shod before, a snip down her face, branded on the near shoulder and off buttock with an S. Also a sorrel horse colt, one year old, a natural pacer, a snip down his face, branded on the near shoulder and off buttock S. Whoever takes up said creatures, and secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ROBB.

August 26, 1794.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Fayette county, Franklin township, on the road leading from the Mountain to Washington's bottom, near Meason's works, a dark brindled COW, with a white spot in her face, and the ends of both horns sawed off, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, the right ear cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATTY MILLER.

August 11, 1794.

WHEREAS Mary my wife has left my bed and board, and behaved herself in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

CALEB LINDSLY, Junr.

August 15, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, best India Nankeen, Irish Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, just received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

HAVE just received and now opening for Sale at their Stores in Pittsburgh, in the house lately occupied by Norris Morrison in Second street, and at James Ewing, Esquire's, mill on Chartiers creek, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will dispose of for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine,* and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,* &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water streets, have for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards

by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost

and carriage.

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—Price of Tuition, five pound per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th July, an Apprentice named *JOHN VAUGHAN*, between 15 and 16 years of age; he took with him two shirts and two pair of trowsers of country linen, black breeches and sundry other cloaths; was seen with a striped nankeen coat and fustian trowsers on, which he has stolen from my house, and it is probable he will not want for any other cloaths as he is noted for stealing, lying and swearing. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to his master shall have the above reward.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

N. B. It is supposed that some evil minded people have made it a practice to counsel and advise apprentices to the injury of their masters, and I have reason to suspect it has been the case with mine. I do therefore offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person that will give information of such person or persons, upon conviction thereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry township, on Sunday the 20th instant, an indented servant lad, named *FRANCIS CAMPBELL SMITH*, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he has blue eyes, fair straight hair, is somewhat marked with the small pox, thick set, and has a remarkable large scar on his left leg occasioned by the kick of a horse. He broke open a desk and took out a considerable sum of money. It is supposed he will make towards Redstone. He had on and took with him when he went away a half worn broadcloth green coat, a homespun blue and white cotton waistcoat, a pair of lie and white coloured trowsers, one fine and two hemp shirts, two pair of tow trowsers, and a new wool hat, bound. Any person that will apprehend said servant, and secure him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FRAZER.

July 22, 1794.

Was found by the ſubſcriber *on the march from Braddock's field to this place, an Engliſh Muſket. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.*

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 18, 1794.

Wanted to contract for ten thouſand Joint Shingles, either white pine or cheſnut, for which the caſh will be paid on delivery. Apply as above.

Zacharias Leard,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, that he will commence the BLUE-DYING & STAMPING Buſineſs in Greenſburgh. He expects that his care and attention to buſineſs will merit the favor of the public.

Auguſt 20, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the incloſure of ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington, in the night of the 9th of Auguſt, a ſmall bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, no brand, a natural trotter, a black mane and tail, a ſmall white ſpot on one of her hind feet. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure ſaid thief and mare, or Two Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges paid by

WILLIAM M'CAMANT.

Auguſt 19, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber on the 18th of laſt June, a ſorrel Horſe, with a white face, ſuppoſed 5 years old, no other marks obſervable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALEXANDER CARNAHAN.

Was loſt on the 12th or 13th *inſtant, on the road between Brownſville and Morgan Town, a Three Dollar Bank Note, number and date unknown. Any perſon finding ſaid note, and returning it to me ſhall receive one dollar reward.*

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

Auguſt 16, 1794.

Brewers and Diſtillers

can be ſupplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thouſand weight, at the Brew-Houſe in Waſhington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

Auguſt 14, 1794.

NEW STORE.

Juſt received and now opening in the *new Houſe*, at Mr. Jacob Bauſman's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a neat and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be ſold cheap for caſh or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.

July 2, 1794.

N. B. A New Store is opened at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the executors of Major James Innes, late of Waſhington county, are deſired to preſent their vouchers to the ſubſcribers in Waſhington, between this and the firſt of September next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, 27th June, 1794.

THE members who compoſe the Troop of Light Horſe in the Fayette county brigade of Militia, are hereby requeſted to meet at Union Town on the ſecond Tueſday of September next, armed and equipped, and ſuch as are not equipped are alſo requeſted to attend, that ſome meaſures may be taken to procure accoutrements, or otherwiſe they will be returned to their former ſtations on the next general field day. A ſecond Lieutenant, and all other neceſſary officers will be elected on the above mentioned day of September.

CLEMENT BROOK, Capt.

Auguſt 13, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the 25th day of September next. All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, but that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 27, 1794.

N. B. He continues to keep at his ſtore a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land, in Fayette county, about four miles from Brownſville, containing 320 acres, about 60 of which is clear, and the remainder well watered, timbered, and of a good quality. A good title will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy. For particulars apply to Richard Noble, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber at Canonſburgh, Waſhington county.

WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

Auguſt 20, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Salem townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the 23d day of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare, 9 years old, a natural pacer, ſhod before, a ſnip down her face, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with an S. Alſo a ſorrel horſe colt, one year old, a natural pacer, a ſnip down his face, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock S. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ROBB.

Auguſt 26, 1794.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber living in Fayette county, Franklin townſhip, on the road leading from the Mountain to Waſhington's bottom, near Meaſon's works, a dark brindled COW, with a white ſpot in her face, and the ends of both horns ſawed off, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 11 years old, the right ear cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATTY MILLER.

Auguſt 11, 1794.

WHEREAS Mary my wife has left my bed and board, and behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

CALEB LINDSLY, Junr.

Auguſt 15, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, beſt India Nankeen, Iriſh Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, juſt received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 16, 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

HAVE juſt received and now opening for Sale at their Stores in Pittſburgh, in the houſe lately occupied by Norris Morriſon in Second ſtreet, and at James Ewing, Eſquire's, mill on Chartiers creek, a well choſen aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will diſpoſe of for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

Fiſher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors weſt of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market ſtreet, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately eſtabliſhed a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, whoſe favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now aſſorted with Books on every ſubject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1ſt vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morſes Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, ſheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for uſe of ſchools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibſon's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Alſo, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, ſchool Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of Hiſtory, Divinity, Medicine, Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newſpaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country ſhall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Diſcipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by *Fiſher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Proſpect on War and Paper Currency*—the firſt American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*there the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittſburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

William Semple,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, a freſh ſupply of *Iriſh Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine,* and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spaniſh and American Segars,* &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, July 31, 1794.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water ſtreets, have for ſale a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards by the dozen or ſingle pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all ſizes, at coſt and carriage.

They have alſo on hand a very large aſſortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will ſell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any perſon wanting the above articles may always depend on being ſupplied, as they intend to keep a conſtant aſſortment.

Pittſburgh, July 2, 1794.

Pittſburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both ſexes, where they will be inſtructed in the following ſciences, viz. The Engliſh, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philoſophy and other Sciences, will be occaſionally read and explained.—Price of Tuition, five pound per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 27th July, an Apprentice named *JOHN VAUGHAN*, between 15 and 16 years of age; he took with him two ſhirts and two pair of trowſers of country linen, black breeches and ſundry other cloaths; was ſeen with a ſtriped nankeen coat and faſtian trowſers on, which he has ſtolen from my houſe, and it is probable he will not want for any other cloaths as he is noted for ſtealing, lying and ſwearing. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and delivers him to his maſter ſhall have the above reward.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that ſome evil minded people have made it a practice to counſel and adviſe apprentices to the injury of their maſters, and I have reaſon to ſuſpect it has been the caſe with mine. I do therefore offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any perſon that will give information of ſuch perſon or perſons, upon conviction thereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip, on Sunday the 20th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named *FRANCIS CAMPBELL SMITH*, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he has blue eyes, fair ſtraight hair, is ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox, thick ſet, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his left leg occaſioned by the kick of a horſe. He broke open a deſk and took out a conſiderable ſum of money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Redſtone. He had on and took with him when he went away a half worn broadcloth green coat, a homeſpun blue and white cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of lie and white colored trowſers, one fine and two hemp ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, and a new wool hat, bound. Any perſon that will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FRAZER.

July 22, 1794.